FUTURE FOR THE FARMERS

Senator Peffer's Report on the Hope of the Agriculturists.

SUGAR MAY BECOME THEIR SALVATION

Encouraged Properly by the Government Beets and Sorghum May Replace What Has Been Lost by Stock and Grain-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- (Special to The Sec.)-The report made by Senator Peffer, the well known populist of Kansas, on the causes of and remedy for agricultural depression, which he has just submitted to the senate committee on agriculture, is an exhaustive printed document of 156 pages, fully indexed, and with subheads. Coming as it does from one of the foremost and most intelligent representatives of the alliance and farming interests generally, and after a painstaking investigation covering more than a year, it is of especial value and will be reviewed with great interest by farmers generally.

Peffer's report treats of the "bonanza" farming, increase and effect of acreage, cattle ranges, land values, cost of production of the principal cereals and per centum of profit. The report traces the causes of depression to, first, such as affect particular classes and special local interests secondly, general causes affecting particular kinds of property, and thirdly, general causes which affect all kinds of property. For in-stance, local prices of grain are affected by local conditions such as increase or decreas of production, state of trade, remoteness from rallways or home markets, character of crop and local demand, while local prices of stock are affected by prices of feed, convenience of marketing, home competition, diseases, drouths, storms and quantity of crop, local land values being affected by sparseness or density of population, character of commun ties, habits of the people, variableness and healthfulness of the climate, character of soll and financial conditions.

senator finds that the market value cereals is affected by the yield, but this is tess changeable than before facilities for transportation existed. Competition among farmers affects the prices of farm products st as competition does in other industries, farmers, however, being, the report says, at a disadvantage compared with other occu-pations, because of their isolation. Farmers cannot so easily combine as manufacturers effect results. The report on to show how bonanza wheat farming reduces the cost of production to such farmers, states that India is our great wheat rival and shows how rapidly the produc-tion has increased there in twenty years. and claims that the depreciation of silver of wheat in Liverpool, added to which England has aided India in every possible way; that it costs but 13 cents there to raise it, 12 cents to put it on a vessel and 25 cents to send it to England—in all, only 50 cents per bushel. He claims that while the production of wheat has increased in this country by opening up large areas and by the machinery, the cost of production on small farms has not materially lessened, and he does not think overproduction ac counts for the low price of does claim, however, that the business of "options and futures" reduces prices, and shows that in 1892 and 1893 twice as much wheat was sold on the New York Produce exchange as was raised in the United States; that not over one in thirty bushels thus sold had an actual existence.

WHY OTHER THINGS HAVE DECLINED. The report then proceeds to show how the power of the grain dealers operates to reduce prices, and claims that they and the millers have tremendous power over the aggregate crop to reduce prices. The report also discusses the decline in the price of sheep, attributing it to the fall in the price of wool; that the cause in the decline of the price of stock, less demand for draft horses, introduction of motive power, the cable, traction and other street railway methods of propulsion, and even bieveles; that the decline in price of cattle is found in the increase of production in Texas and elsewhere in the great west. Considerable space is devoted to this topic, it being claimed that the larger dealers and packing houses have driven out the small butchers and local dealers, which has caused a power to spring up equal to

that governing the price of wheat.

The report concedes that transportation charges have decreased, but contends that they are still excessive, caused by excessive capitalization of stock in railways and foreign competition is also adverted to some-Land values are depressed because of debt and taxation, the per capita of debt farms and houses being \$101, and it is thought that too much personal property escapes taxation, augmenting real estate-

The report proceeds to show that depres sion in prices is not confined to agriculture, but runs through manufactured articles as well, and it quotes from the Aldrich senate report. It then alludes to the concentration of the money power. Secretary Carlisle's visit to the New York bankers, the issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds, and claims that it is within the power of brokers, bankers and speculators to embarrass the government at any time, the national credit being at their mercy. The operations of resuming specie payments are alluded to, the demonetization silver and issue of paper money coming in for due share of comment and of criti-

In approaching the remedy for these conditions the report says that it must not be assumed that every phase of depression can be removed or that all the ills can be re-moved by legislation. He divides proposed remedies for some of the evils into three classes. First, such as farmers can individually invent and apply; second, such as they can bring about by asseciation, and

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third, such as can be applied by legislation He suggests changes of crops, irrigation, association of farmers, economy, character of tillage and of crop. He then adverts to omy, character the augar industry in the west, and regards it as "a new avenue open to western farmers." He speaks of his personal visit to the sugar factories and beet farmers in Nebraska, Kansas, California and Utah. Speaking of this great national industry the report says:

SUGGESTIONS AS TO SUGAR.

'Among the advantages attaching to this is that the farms may be small and the profit fair. A few acres of suitable ground is enough to neatly support an average family. Five hundred ten-acre, fifteenacre and twenty-acre farms, spread out with a 600-ton factory in the midst, brings the people close together in communities; they are farmers, manufacturers, merchants, teachers—a complete social body, a village f farmers and their helpers where all the advantages of towns may be enjoyed out on

"It is not to be expected, however, that ers will or can go into the business of manufacturing sugar without the assistance of men who have or can procure ready money to invest in the enterprise, and such on will not move in that direction without study and careful preparation. Nor will they engage in it at all unless they expect o profit by the transaction, and this brings pefore us the obstacles to be overcome. In the first place, there are few trained sugar makers in the United States who are not now employed every hour of their time. Nor is there a school in the country devoted to teaching the art of sugar making. And we have no men who understand how to handle sugar making machinery except such as are now busy at work in factories already established. What is still more in the way is the fact that farmers have to learn how raise good sugar beets, and there is the

eginning point The ground requires special preparation and special tillage. Planting the seed and taking care of the plants requires much studious and hard labor, and all these things must be learned under instruction of experienced persons. It would not be prudent to begin the erection of a factory until after the farmers who expect to supply the beets had at least one year practical experience to justify an estimate of what they can do.

"To acquire this necessary experience is a costly proceeding—not to the farmer, because he can use his beets for cattle feed, and he has improved his land by more careful tillage than he ever gave it before. But the projectors of the enterprise or they who are expected to furnish most of the ready money and the business management take no risks without well grounded expectations of making a good reward some time, and they must wait to learn how the farmers succeed in the first move

"The early success of the beet sugar in-dustry in the United States largely depends on state and national legislation. tory of beet sugar in the United States is not unlike that in foreign countries. Dis-aster and failure resulted from our first attempts, and no small amount of capital was swallowed up. The early experience of venturesome capitalists in behalf of this industry commenced in 1828 and ran down through 1863, 1879, culminating in our recent and successful efforts.

The beet sugar producers of this country are laboring under many disadvantages at present; educating the farmers is alone expensive; labor is a great factor and the inability to market what is known as the "by products," together with high freight tariffa and the sharp competition from abroad, make the industry but a struggling financial experiment as yet. These "by products" are of material value in increasing the cost here of sugar. They consist of the pulp, which is extensively fed to cattle in Europe, because it is very fattening; worth there \$1.25 a ton, given away here when 25 cents cannot be obtained for it. Our farmers have not yet come to realize its real worth. Then we have the potash salts and the lime cake, used abroad by farmers for fertilizing, and liberally paid for, while in this country it is an item of expense, as it must be hauled away from the factory."

WHY A BOUNTY WAS GRANTED. The report then goes on to show the reason why congress changed its duty sugar policy to the bounty policy, in 1890; among the causes being that we desired to build up our own sugar industry, keep from \$105,000,-000 to \$116,000,000 at home every year that we now send abroad for foreign sugar, re-'surplus' that then existed, give the ople cheaper sugar and open an avenue to e western farmer for a new and profitable crop of beets or sorghum. shows that the bounty method of encourage ment has increased cane sugar as follows: Between 1880 and 1885 the in-crease was only 7 per cent; from 1885 to 1890 it was 33 per cent; from 1890 to 1892 it was 25 per cent, and from 1892 to 1893 it was 60 per cent, and over that in 1893 to 1894, while beet sugar production increased 40 per cent between 1880 and 1885; 35 per cent the next five years, 200 per cent in 1891 per cent in1892 and 200 per cent in 1893.

ne report proceeds:
"It was costing the people so much for sugar that congress, in 1890, determined to remove the duty on foreign sugar below a certain grade and enter upon a fourteen-year experiment to determine whether in that we could not build up a national sugar ndustry in the United States and whether our own people could not in that length of time make all or most of the sugar we con-sume. It was enacted that during these fourteen years a bounty of 2 cents should be paid directly out of the treasury to manufacturers f sugar for every pound they should make above a certain standard, and 1% cents a und on sugar below that standard. The manufacture of domestic sugar has largely increased since that law was passed, and it is allowed to run its course and expire by limitation American manufacturers ought to be able to supply most ofthe sugar we need at prices as low as it can be furnished to us by foreign manufacturers, but whether they reach that point or not the people will have, after that, all their sugar at the lowest price that it can be produced for anywhere in the world and laid down in our

Whether the bounty should remain in force until the expiration of the time named in the law is purely a matter of business to be determined by ourselves in our own interests. If the policy of protection to manufacturers is to be maintained, the subcommittee is of opinion that it would be cheaper to retain the bounty than to abolish it and restore the duty, for the rate is the sameabout 2 cents a pound. All foreign sugars of every grade ought to be admitted free for all time; and if our home manufacturers cannot, in eleven more years of protection, successfuly cope with German and French ugar-makers, they can go out of the busi-

The amount of money paid as duty or foreign sugar imported into the United States during the 100 years prior to 1890, when the duty was removed as to all coarse sugars, is very large. It amounted to about \$759,000,000 from 1875 to 1890. "Every dollar of that was paid by the con-

sumers of sugar in this country. Our own manufacturers never made enough sugar to affect the price. Our average annual pro duction from 1880 to 1886 was about 200,000,000 pounds, and the average annual importation during the same years was more than ten times that much. Of eleven pounds of sugar that we consumed we made one pound ourselves and imported ten pounds, and we paid the average duty of 2 cents a possed on all of it, both foreign and domestic; we paid it because the duty was added to the price. Without duty the price would to the price. Without duty the price would have been that much less. If the law had not been altered and we were now paying the same duty that was paid under the old law, our sugar in 1803 would have cost us usually if not quite \$72,000,000 more than the same quantity of free sugar would have cost us, and about \$60,000,000 more than the 2 cent boundy cost us. If our domestic production, by the time the boundy law would expire by its even terms, should be as much as we are now importing the bounty paywe are now importing, the bounty pay ment would be very large, but even in that case we would not have paid in bountles during the whole fifteen years half as much as we would have paid in duty had the law been altered and nobody believes we could have got free sugar at all had not a temporary boanty equal to the duty been

SOME FIGURES ON CONSUMPTION. "In considering the question whether it is better to retain the present law and let it ox pire by its own limitation, in 1995, rather than to repeal it and leave our sugar makers suddenly in open competition with foreign manufacturers, it is well to look at the subject from every practical standpoint. There ought to be no sentiment in a matter so im-

consumption of sugar in the United

States in 1892 was about 4,000,000,000 pounds. At the average duty of 2 cents a pound, our sugar that year would have cost us \$80,000,000 more than free sugar. The bounty paid on the domestic sugar crop of 1892 was \$9,375,130.88. Had the old law remained, our sugar would have cost us \$70,-

000,000, in round numbers, more than it did "Put in another form, allowing for differ between wholesale and retail prices, we have:

Total consumption of sugar in the United States in 1992, according to Willett and Gray.......pounds. 4,118,982,240 tverage price before 1899 was...... cents.. \$116,622,330

Difference but of this we could have paid a 2-cent duty on our imports of sugar in 1892, say the bounty, say 10,000,000

And we have left in the pockets of \$34,623,336 "The per capita consumption in 1892 was 64.3 pounds. A family of five would have consumed say 321½ pounds, which would have cost under the duty policy, \$26.79 1-6, and under the bounty policy, \$17.65%, a difference of \$9.13 22-24, enough to pay the

taxes of many a farmer.
"This difference in cost of sugar under the old and new policy increases as the production increases on the basis stated. So that under the bounty policy a very much larger sum would remain in the pockets of the consumers and taxpayers than the total bounty or the bounty for any one year. For instance, if the people were called on to pay 8 1-3 cents per pound for the sugar, they bably consume, if the price is low 5,440,000,000 pounds, at 8 1-3 cents, would be \$453,330,000; at 5½ cents it would be \$299,200,000; at 6½ cents, if a duty of 1 nt per pound was put upon sugar, it would be \$353,600,000.

So that in either event the people in 1905 would be gainers of from \$153,000,000 to \$100,000,000. If the dual pottey of 1 cent duty and 1 cent bounty was adopted, then in 1905, out of the \$190,000,000 of difference the revenues could receive about \$25,000,000 and the bounty be fully paid.

The statistical abstract shows that prior to 1899-91, in about forty-one or forty-two years, the people paid in duty on sugar the enormous sum of \$1 150 000 000 and that we sent abroad for sugar in that time, in gold or its equivalent, over \$3,500,000,000. EFFECT OF FREE SUGAR.

"If the policy of free sugar, or without any protection to our domestic manufac-turers, is to be inaugurated at this time it would doubtless have the effect to check the development of our sugar industry; for, while existing factories might be able to cripple along in the face of foreign competitors so strong as to be able at all times to control the price in our own markets, no prudent capitalist would care to enter the field as a beginner so long as he could make his money earn 3 per cent interest

in other enterprises. "But we beg leave to submit, that as long as the people maintain a protective policy as to manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, wood, clay, rags and other articles in a thousand forms, it is no more just than it is patriotic to close the doors against farmers who see a profitable business open to them, if the government will assist manu-facturers to develop the sugar industry as it has helped other classes of manufacturers to develop other industries. All the farmer

needs is fair play."

The remedies for the evils set forth in Senator Peffer's report, so far as they can be remedied by congress and the states, are: A warehouse and grading system; equalization of state taxation; an improved system of government crop and market reports; abolition of options and futures; consolidation of the transportation business; improvement of our monetary system, and divorcing the government from the moneyed interest.

The report as a whole is considered a fair and able presentation of the cause of agriculture in its many phases, and while all men may not be agreed upon all its sugges-tions, it is a document bound to receive widespread attention and thorough reading It is considered as completely overthrowing the prejudice created in certain quarters by demagogues against the domestic sugar in-dustry, the present policy being the cheapest for the people and the wisest for the government.

Pills that cure sick headache: DeWitt's

Little Early Risers. THEY WANTED TO LYNCH HIM.

Three Thieves Attempt to Steal the Cash Boxes at a Ball. There was a ball at Germania hall Saturday night that nearly terminated in serious

violence to a thief.

The ball was given by the Bavarian so ciety and was largely attended. The proceeds from the sale of tickets were good and, augmented by the money spent for refreshments, made quite a neat sum. The whole was in a cigar box in the rear of the counter and only the barkceper was allowed to handle the cash. As the ball wore on the box was becoming fuller, and it became necessary to make use of another, and this was placed right beside

The nickels and dimes of the hungry and thirsty soon began to make a favorable impression on this one and it began to

fill up. Near the ending of the ball three strange nen entered the room where the money was and bought three drinks of beer. For this they paid and then they bought more. Then they left the room and were seen to mix up with the dancers considerably, and often returned for a drink; sometimes the three would come alone and sometimes they would bring a friend. This was the most con-spicuous part of their movements, still but little attention was paid to them, and in fact in the hall they were not noticed as much as when in the drinking pavilion.

At 4 o'clock a. m. sharp they were seen to separate, one taking a position at one side the entrance and one at the other. The third man was missing. The next thing that was heard was a cry, "Stop him, stop him; he's taken all the money in the With these words all was consternation in

the hall. A robber, a burglar and possibly a murderer in their midst thoroughly alarmed the folks enjoying the dance. There was a scuffling and confusion and then one man, with his hat off and his clothes some what torn, was seen to make a desperate effort to get up the stairs, and he succeeded in doing so, as his two companions held the crowd back on the pretext that the man who tole the money was still in the basement. The man reached the top of the stairs and was nearing the door when he encountered a mighty obstacle. His two companions were right behind him and they were doing their utmost to keep the crowd back, that their comrade might escape. As he got to the doorway leading into the street and was about to make his final effort two men with brass buttons on their coats appeared. crowd cheered as they recognized Officers Her and Jackman. The officers were not ong in defining the trouble and immediately placed the man they saw running under arrest. Here is where an exciting time was

The people were so desperate to think that they were robbed right under electric lights and with such a company present that they were almost frantic. They ca that they were almost fractic. They endeavored to take the man from the officers
and asked that they be allowed to deal with
him. The man pleaded with the officers to
protect him from the violence of the people
and he cried pileously, as he was indeed
afraid he would be hart. He was sent to the
station, however, unbarned.

There he gave his name as John Murphy

There he gave his name as John Murphy and said he was a horseshoer. He did not deny taking the money and when he was searched only \$28 was found on him. Had no succeeded in getting away with the box ne first picked up he would have had \$200. but in the excitement he dropped it on the floor and then 'ook the one next to it. It was the noise of the money falling that aroused the barkesper and led to the chase. He would however, have got away but for

the quick work of the police.

He said he was led into this scheme by the other two men and that they got away. He refuses to give their names.

eet breath, sweet stomach, sweet tem-Then use DeWift's Little Early Risers. EARTHQUAKE AT ARCADIA

TO DELL DATES BEEN MONDAY, PER UARY

Houses Slightly Damagod by the Shock and People Scared.

PLASTERING SHAKEN FROM THE WALLS

Windows Jarred as if by Heavy Thunder-Union Pacific Wins the First Case Growing Out of Last Summer's Prairie Fires.

ARCADIA, Neb., Feb. 25 .- (Special to The Bee.)-An earthquake shock was perceptibly felt here Friday morning about 5:30, lasting over one minute, jarring the windows like heavy thunder and causing loose plastering to fall to the floor.

TRIBUTE TO AN OLD SOLDIER.

E Troop, Sixth Cavalry, Presents Sergeant

Dahtgreen with a Cane. FORT NIOBRARA, Neb., Feb. 25.—(Special to The Bee.)-On the occasion of his retirement from the United States army February 21 Sergeant Charles Dahlgreen of E troop, Sixth cavalry, was presented with a splendid gold headed cane by the enlisted men of his late organization.

First Sergeant Montgomery McCormack, representing the troop and surrounded by his noncommissioned officers and men, who had quietly gathered in one of the barrack rooms, had sent a message to notify the old sergeant that his presence was urgently needed. Sergeant McCormack, in the midst of the group, delivered a brief address, com-menting on Dahlgreen's long and meritorious services, his efficiency as a noncommissioned officer and soldier, and more especially owing to his long and faithful service in E troop, Sixth cavalry, presented him with the cane as a tribute of respect from the members thereof and a memento of his army com-panions during the remainder of his old age.

The retired sergeant thanked the boys in a graceful manner. Sergeant Dahlgreen served in the capacity of hospital steward during the latter part of the civil war, and ever since as a noncommissioned officer in various cavalry organizations, participating in all Indian campaigns with credit to himself and the country. During the 1876 ex-pedition he displayed much courage and zeal while a member of Captain Egan's "Dashing Grays" of the Second cavairy, especially in his daring charge on Crazy Horse's camp of nearly 1,000 hostiles. And later while com-manding a detachment in combat with a band of Indians near Chug Water, Wyo., when he gave his horse to a wounded comrade to enable him to proceed to the rear in safety, thereby doubly endangering his own

life.

After a series of trials and privations during the past thirty years on the old stamping grounds from Richmond to Savannah and the line of Mexico to the Black Hills and the Laramie plains, Sergeant Charles Dahlgreen has decided to hereafter reside in California on his well earned retired army pay, where it is wished by his friends he may enjoy for many years a prosperous and happy Affairs at Talmage.

TALMAGE, Neb., Egb. 24.-(Special to The Bee.)—Miss Bessie Fairbrother entertained a select company of invited guests Monday night with a delightful musicale. Barkhurst, the barber, will erect a brick

building adjoining the Merchants and Farmers bank to be used as tonsorial parlors. The trial of Henry Renkin, cashier of the defunct Merchants and Farmers bank, for embezzlement will be heard at the March

embezzlement will be heard at the March term of the district court.

A local dentist has with remarkable ingenuity made an appliance for a patient afflicted with cleft palate which permits of distinct speech and perfect articulation.

The public schools observed Washington's birthday with appropriate exercises on Fri-

Dr. J. Thurston Ganche was recently ap-pointed local surgeon for both branches of the Missouri Pacific here. North Star lodge No. 69, Knights of Pythias, observed the thirtieth anniversary

of the order by a high five party and a banquet at Hotel Clifton.

The public schools, under the superinendency of Prof. Sublette are in a harconjous and prosperous condition. entire corps of instructors are giving entire

atisfaction and doing excellent work. Mrs. W. F. Hill entertained a pleasant party of friends at her residence Thursday High five, music and genial conversation filled the program and the occation was one of pleasure and enjoyment.

Has a Record as a Fighter.

FORT NIOBRARA, Neb., Feb. 25 .- (Special to The Bee.)-First Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood, Sixth cavalry, awaiting retirement at Denver, is a visitor at the post Lieutenant Gatewood rode into ronimo's camp of hostile Apache In-dians in Arizona and alone and single handed demanded their surrender, and then under his leadership brought them to Captain H. W. Lawton, Fourth cavalry, who turned them over to the commanding gen-eral, Department of Arizona, September 4, 1884. This gallant officer on May 15, 1883, with some other officers, surprised a camp of hostile Apaches under Chato and Bonito, defeated the Indians, rescued five captives and a large amount of stolen property and horses, near the headwaters of the Bavispe river in the Sierra Madre mountains, Sonora, During a great many years he has been in ommand of companies of Indian scouts. The snow at present is about four inches on the level and the temperature has been

for the last two nights 15 degrees below evangelical world. The sweet singer has Gordon hall is running in full blast; even the court martial room has already been short stop on the Princeton team .- Times-Star.

His Eloquence Effective. WESTON, Neb., Feb. 25 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-At the opening of his

ermon today Rev. Mr. Gettys, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, made cutting reply to an editorial appearing in the Alliance Independent under date of Janary 4 attacking the prayers and sern ertain leading Methodists made in the in erest of rebuilding the Haish manual. made an earnest plea for Wesleyan university and at the close the amount apportioned the Weston congregation for the re-building of the manual training school was alsed in two minutes.

The city hall was packed Friday night to hear the Washington birthday program by the pupils of the school. The exercises lasted over two hours and the performers

Johnson County Pythians Meet.

TECUMSEH, Ncb., Feb. 25 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The five Knights of Pythias lodges of Johnson county held their anniversary debration in this city last night. All the odges were well represented and the exerwent off in perfect harmony irst part of the program was of a literary haracter and was held in the Seaver open house. Short talks were given by prominent speakers and excellent music was rendered. From the opera housecall repaired to Castl hall and to the Stewart block. At th former a reception was held and at the latter supper was served to all knights and their riends, over 500 people being cared for Visiting delegations were met at trains by the Tecumseh military band and all were oud in their praise of the entertainment

sure to have a winner. Maybe.
St. onisville wants to get Canavan on their staff again? says the Cincinnati Enquirer. They had him once and let him go to Chicago for Pfeffer. Now if they want Henderson's Creamery Assured. HENDERSON, Neb., Feb. 25 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The site has been selected and n again they will have to shell out a good pitcher to Captain Comiskey or the little favorite will remain right here in Cincinnati. nurchased and work has been begun on the creamery at this place. The plant, when completed, will cost about \$3,500 and will have a capacity for manufacturing 800 to How would Stratton took in red socks? Took "Rough on Rats." 1,000 pounds a day. The company is assured of sufficient milk to turn out from 300 to 500 At 9:30 last night Mrs. Ole Oleson, residng at 615 Pacific street, took a dose of rough aunds of butter per day from the start. Stock on rats with suicidal intent. The cause was a the concern was taken wholly by business domestic trouble. While it was thought she would live till morning the doctor said she men of the town and farmers near

Price of Nebraska Land Advancing night die at any moment. HILDRETH, Neb., Feb. 25 .- (Special to he Bee.)-Ex-County Clerk Vincent has distillery. sold his fine 160-acre farm, two miles west of this place, to a party from Illinois for \$5,300 cash. Mr. Vincent purchased this place a little over a year ago for \$4,300. A considerable number of men with good LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—The cotton market ragged, the built cowd running away rom the markets. Cowd running are being bank accounts are coming in from the east | largely taken quietly by stigong new interests.

and settling in this locality and land is rapidly advancing in price. Mr. Enoch McCombs will take possesion COUNTERFEITING OF TICKETS

of Sam Lanning's grocery business Ma 1, having bought the stock and building.

to relatives at her old home near Beatrice

Ord Personal Mention.

ORD, Neb., Feb. 25 .- (Special to The Bee.)

-Mrs. T. L. Hall left for Lincoln Monday on

Misses Emma Robbins and Mabel Crom-

well, who were the delegates of the Ord

High school to the State university anni-

Messrs, J. W. Warwick, W. R. Patty

Rev. John Skym of the Baptist church

George L. Perry, John R. Williams and M.

preached his farewell sermon Sunday even-

Grand Island Court.

organization, the Pacific Hose Company band.

gave a concert at the Bashenbach last night

which was quite well attended and very highly appreciated by those present. This band is a consolidation of the old Germania

and Pacific bands, the best material in both

OMAHA'S NEW BALL TEAM.

Something About the Aggregation Manager

Rourke is Accumulating.

Manager Billy Rourke of the Omaha ball

team has been doing some tall hustling

within the past few days, and has signed the

following players: First on the list comes

Kid Baldwin, a little catcher known

to the cranks throughout the country.

John Jameson and George H. Bris-tow, pitchers. Jameson is a big fellow,

very speedy and more than an ordinary good hitter, while Bristow is another giant

who won thirty-one out of thirty-five games pitched when in the Texas league. He has

all the curves and almost perfect control of the ball. A. C. McVicker, with San Fran-

cisco last season, a hard hitting and speedy

fielder. Ed E. Hendricks is another fielder. He comes from the Montana league and

belongs with the .300 hitters, and on the lines is unexcelled. William Driscoll

and is said to be a fine hitter and base run-

ner. He is also very quick in touching a man on base, and in fact comes highly recommended. Rourke also expects to sign Jack Munyan or Ed Williams to assist Bald-

win behind the rubber, and with Purton or

Boyle for short, will have the nucleus for a

strong aggregation. He will also have Works, the hard hitting California outfielder,

or Cavanaugh of the Eastern league before

this week expires. One or two more

twirlers will likewise be added to the

Lincoln has signed Ebright of the Cali-

will be imported almost in its entirety from

the coast. St. Joe's team is almost com-plete and Des Moines has so far engaged

men under contract by the 10th of March. Rock Island expects to secure a good team

manager within the next few days, while Jacksonville is likewise about to close with a good man. Quincy has her full quoto of

layers and altogether the Western asso-

ciation is swimming along most encourag-

The Song of the Dickey Bird.

The Toledos have been dubbed the Toads.

Tomorrow the league magnates will as

Some additional improvements will be

made at the Young Men's Christian as-

league. He will play first for the Spring

Grand Rapids and Detroit are booked for

games in Cleveland in April. The cranks will have a nice breezy time of it, warbles

The Milwaukee club has signed three

oftchers who were given a trial by the Cleve-

Manager Billy Harrington, who was in

por health last summer, has quite recovered

nd is now ready to assume the manage-

Ren Mulford says that it is officially lenied that photos of Queen Lil will be

given away as souvenirs at the Washington club's opening, in honor of Grover.

Both Win and Lou Camp are in the city

yet. Lou goes back to Chicago in March, but as yet Win has not signed for '94, but

as several nice offers under consideration.

Sankey is a name that is famous in the

on who is trying to get the position of

Billy Armour, the outfielder signed by

Buffalo for this year, is lying at his home at Homestead, Pa., in a serious way. He, with

Miss Polly Murdoch and several others, were

Deacon Sandy Griffin of the old Omahogs ays he will quit the field if Buffalo insists

his signing for less than he received t season. Times have changed, Sandy,

Clarence Duval, who went around the

ourt while coasting. Armour may die.

ince the days you played with us, eh?

The Minneapolis team will contain

The Athletics have organized for the ap-

proaching amateur season with the following

rester of players: Graham, enteh; McCann, pitch; McAuliffe, first; Waller, second; Foley, third; Knickerbocker, short; Stengen-

berger, left; Sommers, middle, and Mahony, right. A strong lot of youngsters.

'Jimmy" Manning is the most popular

ballplayer that ever stepped on a Kansas City diamond. The press of that city is giving him splendid support. "Jimmy" is

Her husband works at the Willow Springs

Liverpool Cotton Market Ragged.

he west the coming season.

ment of some minor league club.

They are Hastings

Billy Earle is at Hot Springs.

Phil Knell goes to Pittsburg.

Shannon for Wilkesbarre.

Manager Brackett of Peoria is signing his men as rapidly as

He writes he will have all his

fornia league to manage their team,

possible.

ingly.

March 14.

from Cleveland.

fields.

Blue Ribbon Sluggers.

ands last season

last season.

Williams and Sheible.

will be started on its journey.

sociation's strong amateur team.

sociation park grounds this spring.

was

the second baseman. He is the Ohio league last

GRAND ISLAND, Feb. 25 .- (Special to

E. Getter were Omaha visitors this week.

versary, returned from Lincoln

a visit to relatives there.

home in Ohlo.

having been retained.

The elevator on the west side is owned and operated now by A. T. Campbel & Son. Mrs. R. M. Trumbull has been on a visit Fraud by Which the Railroads Ars Robbed of Thousands Every Year.

HARVEST REAPED DURING WORLD'S FAIR

Companies Likely to Take Concerted Action to Stop the Business-Circumstances in the West that Discourage Schemes of the Scalper.

The counterfeiting of railroad tickets is ecoming so great a menace to the earnings of railroad corporations that something must be done shortly by the companies to put a He left Monday morning for his old stop to one of the growing "industries" connected with railway affairs. The figures representing the holes made in the dividends of certain railroad corporations during the The Bee.)-Grand Island's leading musical past year alone by the success of ticket counterfeiters would, probably, if set down on the debit side of the account in convincing black and white, prove a staggerer to the stockholders previously unaware of their existence. For instance, it is claimed by those who are in a position to know, that the sum total of losses incurred by the railroads by the wholesale counterfeiting of tickets consequent on the World's fair passenger traffic could not have fallen far short of \$500,000.

IT CAN BE DONE EASILY These figures, if they are true, and there seems no good reason to doubt them, may well make the counterfeiter of bank notes gasp with dismay and envy at the rich harvest reaped by his brother in a slightly lifferent field of criminal operations. Speakng upon this subject the New York Times "The man who modernizes the philosopher's stone into the component parts of prepared paper, plates and engraving tools in order that he may make money at first hand, in defiance of a government that insists on the monopoly of such manufacture has a far more dangerous opponent to play against and a far less lucrative game to play than has the certainly less fascinating forger who gives himself up to the easier task of deceiving ticket agents and railroad con-ductors. It is a far cry to the day, dating back say from the 1st of January in this present year of grace, when the ancient, if nardly honorable, order of bank note forgers shall be able to boast that during the interval they have mulcted the community of sums whose total 'falls not far short of \$500,000.'

"The reason for all this is very plain and is instructive as illustrating the difference between a government which is not one cent out of pocket on account of a counterfeit note and a railroad corporation to which every undetected counterfeit railway ticket means the dead loss of that railway fare. The United States treasury, which cancels and does not redeem a counterfeit note turned into it by individual or bank, has under its direction a secret service bureau, one of whose chief duties it is to keep the sharpest of lookouts for counterfeiters and their out puts. The greatest care and secrecy is preserved in the manufacture of the govern ent paper for bank notes and every diffi culty that can be thrown in the way of ounterfeiters by means of involved and in ricate design and engraving, obscure tell-tale water marks, and almost inimitable minutae of workmanship and finish are to be ound on greenbacks of the smallest denomi "Railroad companies, on the other hand

with a simplicity in the manufacture and design of their tickets, afford a broad, fair target for the shafts of the forger. Their tickets are printed on the commonest of paper, or even cardboard, obtainable by The Western league meets at Milwaukee anybody and everybody, from any and every paper house in a large city. The method and design of printing are of the simplest Jack Keenan has been signed by Dan and can be imitated by a man who would throw up his hands in despair at the bare J. J. McCloskey has jumped his contract with Lincoln, and gone to Savannah. idea of imitating the design of a dollar bill New York will probably get both Jesse In very many cases, too, the ticket clerk fills out with pen and ink, in a blank Burkett and Davis, old Western leaguers, space left for the purpose, the name of the station to which the buyer of the ticket is The Milwaukees repudiate the title of entitled to be carried. Seeing that there i nothing in the nature of the paper or in its manufacture to betray the use of chemicals, it is obviously the easiest thing in the world for a dishonest purchaser chemi-cally to delete the ticket clerk's entry, and, emble in New York, and the game for 1894 The Omahas will do their spring practice principally with the Young Men's Christian y writing the name of a different station in he blank space, enhance the value of his ticket for several dollars. The different colors in which the various tickets are printed add little or no difficulty to the task of the counterfeiter, used as they are on the commonest kinds of paper and cardboard." Harry Stovey, king of the old American association, has drifted into the eastern EXTENDED THEIR OPERATIONS.

Emboldened by their success during the World's fair, counterfeiters have extended their field of operations to roads not affected last year, the latest company to feel the force of a fraudulent ticket being the De troit, Lansing & Northern, General Passenger Agent George De Haven having dis covered a fraudulent skeleton coupon ticke purporting to be of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern issue on the market. The tickets are printed on bright yellow glazed surface paper, with white back and are provided with but one coupon. The brokers' plan of operation s to use these tickets for scalping business between Columbus (O.) and large commer cial centers like Cincinnati, Indianapolis The ticket is made to read to som point beyond the destination of the senger, as Chicago, for example, and the holder furnished with a rebate order which upon presentation and surrender of the ticket, will get the holder the agreed upon difference. The signature of Mr. De Haven to this fraudulent ticket is so palpably false that the wonder is how a conductor could accept it. Instead of De Haven the signature reads "George D. Haven," and is unlike any ticket in circulation by the road. It is understood that about 1,000 tickets vere printed, but they are in circulation on o many different roads that their detection is becoming a mighty serious problem to the general passenger agent of the Detroit Lansing & Northern.

But the heads of the passenger depart ents of various roads have about decided go after the brokers who sell these fraudnt tickets to innocent purchasers, and ndeavor to have congress legislate upon the question.

world as the mascotte with the Chicagos and All Americas, is now leading the TICKET BROKERS THINNING OUT. Brokers in the west, or "ticket scalp-ers," as they are politely called, are not so successful as their eastern brethren, bein the pickanniny band of "In Old Kentucky," which appeared at Boyd's last cause of a growing determination of western roads to surround their tickets with proless than seven or eight players from the last season's New England league. They visions that make them well nigh impossi-ble of manipulation or use by other than these distinctly entitled to their use. A railwere the best men in that organiza-tion and will no doubt hold their own in road man laconically said to the writer one day that there was hardly a ticket in ex-Manager Watkins of the Sioux City Westistence that did not have a "scalp" con-nected with it in some way or other, but those tickets are growing less as the railern league team was in the city Friday ne-gollating with Manager McVittle for a couple of early spring dates. Tom will give him the dates, then, when the time olls round, give him a couple of lickings to

road man begins to realize in a still greate degree the force of "the sum of the locals" a now applied in making tariffs. It is a fact that where Denver had twenty five ticket brokers one year ago in active operation there are only seven brokers now loing the business. Only the other day one of the smoothest men in the business, a mar-named Webb, had to leave the city under a loud. In Omaha the number remains the same as a year ago, but even here they are ty, where they thrive splendidly, due to the lut Omaha has never been a noted place for ticket scalpers, as no town on the river is o free from demoralization in passenger rates as the Nebraska metropolis. It is as-serted, however, that one of the ticket rokers connected with the American Asso ciation of Ticket Brokers made \$10,000 last year out of his Omaha business, but the railroads emphatically deny that any such

um was made. Cure indigestion and billiumness with DeWitt's Little Enrly Risers LOCAL BREVITTES.

at will be given by the Woman's league next Saturday exening at In the course of a fight between Louis claire and Nettle White, Ninth omen, last night, the former broke window with her fist, cutting a gash in her arm that bled so freely that it was thought the woman would bleed to death. She was aken to the Presbyterian hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Ensign" at Boyd's "The Ensign," William Haworth's patriotte nautical drama, was the attraction last evening at Boyd's, the scenes of marine life and the stirring situations in which "Old Glory" plays no inconsequential part making an excellent impression upon the large audience. In view of the strong position assumed by Admiral Benham before Rio and the sharp bark of the Detroit's six-pounder sent as a warning to the insurgent fleet not to attempt any distruction of American property in Rie, this nautical story of an historic episode in American history, the Mason and Slidell affair, comes with particular force at this time, a sort of object lesson to the present generation which has yet to hear the thunders of war.

Patriotism is the governing theme for this story of the sea and the pictures of the gallant American tar who had "little manners, but who could fight in defense of the flag like hades," were received with enthusiasm last night. The play is strong in its situations, the dialogue crisp and the bit of spread-eagleism introduced quite phrdonable in view of existing conditions. The scenes are laid in Havana and Washington, which afford a very effective setting. The prin-cipal scene is in the third act and repre-sents a sectional view of the San Jacinto with main deck and gun deck in full view. It is one of the most realistic of stage pictures, and the court martial feature worked up. The other ship scene, that of the spar deck of the man-of-war, is a triumph of stage craft and deserved the recog-nition it received. In the main, the drama has been splendidly cast, Mr. Wilson Deal playing the dual role of President Lincoln and Captain Wilkes, commanding the San Jacinto with effectiveness. His likeness to the martyred president is very strong, the pretty tableau with Dot, who comes to inercede for Ensign Baird's life, being par-ticularly touching, showing that loveable side to the president's character, his deep feeling for children. The character of Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, is splen didly played by Mr. Sprague. Mr. Walte Edwards makes a great deal of the hero, Ensign Baird, who comes near dying for defending "Old Glory" against a renegade American

Miss Frances Gaunt makes a very sweet heroine. Alice Greer one that any man would fight for. As a character bit the work of Mr. Atkins Lawrence as Coxswain Jack Dudley is particularly to be commended. There is a breeziness about the personation of the old salt that showed to fine advantage and he was an immense favorite with the up stairs portion of the house, who saw in this warm hearted sailor an ideal char icter, just such a character as you read about in Clark Russell's tales of the ocean. Mrs. W. G. Jones as Ensign Baird's mother played well, while the part of Dot was a cture of childish innocence in the hands of little Daisy Lovering.

Howard Atheneum at l'ifteenth Street. If anything the Boston Howard Atheneum All Star Specialty company is stronger now than when first seen here several weeks ago, Miss Lottle Collins, who heads the list of artists, reviving her famous creation, "Ta-ra-ra," in addition to her sketch, "The Naughty Substitute," in which she introduces a very catchy dance as an encore to her new song, "Marguerite."

It would be hard to find a stronger company of vaudeville performers than those now appearing at the Fifteenth Street theater, two large audiences tesifying to the merits of yesterday's performances. There have been no changes made in the personnel of the company since the visit of the ag-gregation to the Pacific coast and all the old favorites were received yesterday with vations as they appeared in their several turns.

The Athos, Lizzle and Albert, open the lever variety performance with a capital turn, their dancing being particularly com-mendable. Miss Kittie Cohen sings several allads well, and then the unimitable Lottie Collins breaks forth with "Ta-ra-ra," filling the stage with blonde wig and convolutions of the most sensational nature. The xylophone soloists play a classical series of selections which please everybody, followed by Conroy and Fox, who gave a selection of the control of the by Conroy and Fox, who gave a jolly, clever sketch, "After the St. Patrick's Day Parade." Miss Collins and Mr. Christare seen to good adv Arvillo turns himself into a brass band and the star of the com pany, Severus Schaffer, gives a wonderful series of balancing feats. Schaffer stands alone in his line of work and he made bigger hit yesterday than when here be-"Terry" closes this bright vaudeville performance with his shadowgraphs.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud, Minn., has een appointed archbishop of Bucharest, Roumania. An Arctic expedition with the north pole as its object has been discussed in Washing-ton the past week and will start on its jour-

ney soon. Ex-Treasurer S. F. Murphy of Baker City, Ore., convicted of larceny of public funds, was sentenced to one year in the penitontlary and fined \$8,239, double the amount

At Vineland, N. J., two lives were lost and score placed in imminent peril by a fire which consumed a portion of the state home for feeble minded children. The victims were J. H. Sage, the engineer, and wife.

A large number of members of the senior class of the Denver University Law school have signed a protest to the faculty against the selection of Hon. John C. Spooner of Wisconsin as commencement orator on the ground that he is not in sympathy with the ople of Colorado as regards silver mining William Farrar of St. Louis, who has been on a prolonged spree at St. Charles, Ark., and a Mr. Ballard were shot and killed by William Parker, a young merchant, Saturday night. Farrar, in a drunken frenzy, at-tempted to burst in the door of the store in

the rear room of which Ballard and Parker were sleeping. Ballard went out to see what

vas going on when Parker awoke and taking Ballard and Farrar for burglars killed them.



Leonard, Mo.

In Agony

15 Years With Salt Rheum Hood's Sarsaparilla Cave a Perfect

Cure. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent medicine. I had eczema in my left leg for fifteen years. Part of the time my leg was one mass of scabs, and about every week corruption would gather under the skin and the scabs would slough off.

The Itching and Burning sensation made me suffer indescribable agonies. I spent a great deal of money for different remedies but did not get relief. About a year ago, leading physicians advised me to take Hood-Sarsaparilla. I did so and have taken ave bou

Hood's star Cures ties. Now all the sores, scabs and pain have vanished and I am enjoying periect health. I

think Hood's Sarsaparilla is second to none un-gladly recommend it to all suffering bumanity. M. L. CHEUVRONT, Leonard, Missouri.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and Loweis. 25c.